

# ANNUAIRE ROUMAIN D'ANTHROPOLOGIE

## TOME 39 /2002

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## **ABSTRACTS**

### **AN EXTREMELY CASE OF A SKELETON FOUND INTO POIENESTI MEDIEVAL NECROPOLIS (VASLUI COUNTY) ENCLOSED APPENDIX ON A CUBITUS (ISOLATED) OF VARASTI NEOLITHIC SITE DISPLAYING THE SAME ABNORMITY**

**NICOLAE MIRITOIU, ANDREI D. SOFICARU**

The tomb no. 729 from *Magura - Dealul Teilor* of Poienesti village (Vaslui County), was excavated during 1983 campaign by M. Babes and N. Miritoiu. The inferior third segment was missing as well as the leg skeleton. The funerary inventory enhances chronological tracking of this tomb belonging to 14th century. The importance of this case displayed mainly consists in the skeleton's entirety and preserving state that enabled a detailed study. Achromelic and partially mesomelic ectromely is thus undoubtedly and the case can certainly be considered as a comparative landmark for some other discoveries as the one presented in appendix. From Varasti (Calarasi County) we have a right cubitus showing a congenital aplasia of its inferior third.

### **L'IMPORTANCE DE LA CULTURE MONTEORU DANS LA CONSTITUTION DES NOUVEAUX GROUPES ETHNO-BIOLOGIQUE A LA FIN DE L'EPOQUE DU BRONZE EN MOLDAVIE**

**GEORGETA MIU**

The importance of the Monteoru Culture in the formation of some new ethno-biological groups at the end of the Bronze Age in Moldavia. The study analyzes comparatively osteological series, discovered in southeastern Romania, belonging to the Monteoru (Candesti, Sărata-Monteoru, Poiana) and Noua (Trusesti, Cioinagi-Balintesti, Doina) cultures. The anthropological structure evidences the existence of a common Mediterranean-Protoeuropoid biological fund (along with a certain regional variability), which is indicative of the genetic continuity of the local populations from the region and, implicitly of the role played by the Monteoru communities in the genesis of the Monteoru culture.

### **LA STRUCTURE ANTHROPOLOGIQUE DE LA POPULATION DE SALISTE (DEPARTEMENT DE SIBIU) COMPAREE A CELLE DE DEUX POPULATIONS DE «UNGURENI» D'OLTENIE**

**ELEONORA LUCA, C. VULPE, VIORICA NICOLAU, M. RADU, N. LEASEVICI, M. ST. CIUHUTA, MONICA PETRESCU**

Aspects of the anthropological structure of Saliste population (Sibiu county) compared to some populations of “ungureni” (Gorj county). Saliste is a village from an old transhumant center, the area of “Marginimea Sibiului”. The morphotypological data characteristic for the Saliste population have been compared to the data collected in the villages of Novaci and Vagiulesti (Gorj county). We specify that the “ungureni” populations in Novaci and Vagiulesti are original from “Marginimea Sibiului”. We appreciate that these populations present some morphotypological changes which can be ascribed to the microevolution phenomenon or to the migration process.

## **CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT TO ADULT STAGES IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH, AND THE FACTORS INVOLVED**

**MARIA STIRBU**

The paper is a comparative analysis, performed on two groups of children, teenagers and young ones, from the urban and from the rural medium, respectively, regarding the realization of some dimensions and bodily ratios, for each category of age - from 3 to 20 years - *versus* the values of adult similar characteristics. It is observed that the level of realization, expressed in percentages, varies from one character to another - for one and the same age - as well as in function of sex and social medium, for the same character. Another observation was that the young ones exceed the adults in certain sizes - which is a consequence of an accelerated growth in size and conformation.

## **FREQUENCY AND HEREDITARY FACTORS OF AB0 BLOOD GROUPS IN BANAT**

**ELENA RADU, H. SCHIMDT, LUMINITA CIOTARU, CRISTIANA GLAVCE, I. POPA, ANA PARVU**

The present research upon the AB0 blood groups and the gene frequency of the p, q, r factors in Banat is a contribution to the Anthropological Atlas of Banat. The study involves 2,265 subjects, men and women, from 18 villages situated in the Caransebesului Couloir (Cerna and Timis Couloirs), Barzavei Valley, Cheile Nerei, Cheile Carasului, Tara Almajului and Cernei Mountains. The study also includes ethnic isolated villages inhabited by Germans, Czechs and Carasovians. The authors show that except for some communities, characterized by the formula  $0 > A > B > AB$ , the frequency of AB0 blood groups in Banat is the same as the European phenotypic model, that is  $A > 0 > B > AB$ . The genotype frequency is the same as the European distribution model,  $r > p > q$ . We mention that Hirszfeld's biochemical index is characterized by a relatively large variability.

## **BIO-ELECTRICAL TYPES WITH PATIENTS IN ACUTE STATES (II)**

**CORNELIA GUJA, ADRIANA ROSIANU, ADRIANA NICA, LACRAMIOARA MURESAN**

The present paper is the second part of the research published in the previous issue of the review. It is an application of our theoretical-applicative [2,4,5] model analyzing the distribution of six categories of bio-electrical types on groups of ages and sexes with a lot of patients in acute state. The preliminary conclusion drawn from our studies on the lot under discussion in this paper, in comparison with the results of previous researches on healthy and sick patients having various pathologies, in incipient or chronicle state, is that the bio-electrical types described by us are the consequence of a long adaptive bio-electrical process. It is closely dependent on an electro-energetic metabolism coexisting with the well-known biochemical one and with a psycho-informational one by which the state of illness in the acute stage (as a crisis) has important anthropological, physical, and social connotations, pain being the most frequent symptom that can be highlighted through bio-electrical typology [8,11,12,13].

## **CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNANT LE DIMORPHISME SEXUEL DES VALEURS DE CERTAINS INDICATEURS BIOCHIMIQUES CHEZ QUELQUES POPULATIONS DE MOLDAVIE**

**MARIA ISTRATE**

On the variability of the sexual dimorphism of some biochemical indicators characterizing some Moldavian populations. The author discusses the sexual dimorphism of the average values of lipaemia and cholesterolemia on a number of 2,605 subjects from three different ecological areas of Moldavia, namely: Tara Dornelor, Trotus Valley and the Neamt county. In all these region, with men, the average values of the two biochemical indicators increase up to the age of 50, followed by a slow decrease up to 79. In the case of women, the average values increase up the age of 70, after which they remain constant. On the whole series of ages (20-79 years), women evidence higher values than men, for both lipids ( $T = 5.800$ ) and cholesterol ( $T = 5.000$ ). In the regional series taken into study, sexual dimorphism on lipaemia is more suitably expressed in Tara Dornelor (3.5714). As to the values of cholesterol, the sexual differences are better expressed in the Neamt county.

## **LA STRUCTURE DERMATOGLYPHIQUE DE LA POPULATION DE MAIERU (DEPARTEMENT DE BISTRITA-NASAUD)**

**CORNELIU VULPE, MARIA VLADESCU, ELEONORA LUCA, M. RADU, MONICA PETRESCU**

Dermatoglyphic structure of the population from Maieru (Bistrita Nasaud). Maieru is a village on the upper-side valley of Somesul Mare river, at the feet of Rodna mountains. The population of Maieru is

characterised by a high degree of natality. The sample selected for our research is represented by 212 subjects (96 ? and 116 ?). This study of the dermatoglyphic characters emphasizes certain specific aspects of the digital prints compared to the classical schemes of the dermatoglyphic distribution as well as to an increased number of arches. Except the arches, the other digital signs (loops and whorls) have a normal frequency within the specific limits of variability in Europe (loops: 59-70%; whorls: 24-33%). Also, we found a more accentuated transversality of the papillar palmar creases, compared to the samples from others localities previously studied.

## **LE ROLE DES DERMATOGLYPHES DANS LE DIAGNOSTIC DE L'ÉPILEPSIE**

**ANA TARCA, C. BARABOLSKI**

The role of dermatoglyphics in the diagnosis of epilepsy. The paper deals with pathological dermatoglyphics on a group of 102 epileptic children (51 boys and 51 girls) from Moldavia. It was observed that the affected subjects - both boys and girls - show in the dermatoglyphic picture important distortions with deep pathological significations which are occurring more frequently on the left hands, comparatively with the right ones, of both sexes. Many of these anomalies have been reported in other severe diseases too, with the exception of: a high incidence of the arches on fingers IV and I, a very strong reduction of the models' frequency in the interdigital space IV and III and an excessive increase of the frequency for the partial suppression of the C line (Cx) with girls, *versus* boys, distortions which - until further investigations - may serve as indicators in the precacious diagnosis of epilepsy, as well as in the malady's screening at the populational level.

## **HUMTH01 STR LOCUS ALLELIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION. COMPARISON BETWEEN WESTERN ROMANIAN POPULATION AND OTHER POPULATION GROUPS FROM EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA**

**ANGHEL, C. MARIAN, MARILENA MOTOC, A. MOTOC, V. RUSU**

The TH01 STR marker was tested on a representative population lot from the western part of Romania, the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium being respected. The Th01 locus was used as a reference system for the comparison of different populations and the one from the western part of Romania. The results confirm the that the Romanian population is a part of the European population and the used method of investigation proved to be a fast, efficient and exact tool for population comparative study.

## **RETROSPECTIVE HISTORIQUE DE LA TRANSHUMANCE CHEZ LES ROUMAINS, PAR RAPPORT A LA MEMOIRE CULTURELLE DU VILLAGE DE TILISCA (EN TRANSYLVANIE)**

## **MARIN CONSTANTIN**

A historical perspective on transhumance with the Romanians, in relation to the cultural memory of the village of Tilisca (in Transylvania). This study provides a historical perspective on the phenomenon of pastoral transhumance in Romania. The economic and social importance of transhumance is highlighted as a major chapter of the Romanian history and identity. The paper also approaches, on the basis of the fieldwork that the author made in the Tilisca village, the cultural memory – local and national as well – of this Transylvanian pastoral community.

## **L'EXPERIENCE DU SACRE DANS LA SOCIETE ROUMAINE ACTUELLE**

**RADU RAUTU, VINTILA MIHAILESCU, VIORICA NICOLAU, MIRCEA GHIORGHIU,  
VALENTIN TOMA**

The experience of the sacred in its present-day folk co-ordinates seems to follow, without however mechanically reproducing, a model integrated in its "evolution" by the traditional heritage. It is about a process the society as a whole is involved in, implying all life areas and all population segments. The sacred, with its initiating role and character is transforming itself more and more quickly in experience with social implications, as an expression of sociability. A ludic register is surpassed by the spectacular, the latter eventually being replaced by the vulgar and the derisory. The elements an explosion of sub-cultures is starving for are already present, highly benefiting from the advantages of new communication type facilities.